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FERTIG FAMILY

O R I G I N

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In the ship "Phoenix", John Spurgier, Commander, of Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth, qualified on the 2d day of November, 1752 a large number of emigrants to the New World, e.g. Peter and Hans Thomas Dihm, Jacob Bauer, Johan Nicklas Klein, Andreas Klein, Philip Sieur,

Hans Fertig

While the majority of names indicate German nativity, there were many who bore French, English and Scandinavian names. Almost without exception these immigrants settled in Pennsylvania.

Then, as to-day, new settlers, as a rule, came to localities where they had friends or relatives; seldom, if ever, do we find any relationships between the settlers of Pennsylvania and the New England Provinces. One of the

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strongest incentives for emigration was, without doubt, this relationship and acquaintanceship between the settlers and their friends abroad; it also furnishes us a safe guide in the tracing of this relationship, and, incidentally, to the homes of the immigrants.

Marriage after arrival, however, does not furnish any safe clue, while marriages and acquaintances prior to the emigration does. If, as we will endeavor to show, this [illegible] was the Johannes Martin, born in 1770, who settled in Chester County, Pa. prior to 1790, and married in that year one Sarah Dixon, daughter of Thos., a logical conclusion is that we ought to find that he was acquainted, if not closely related, to former as well as later settlers of Warrior county. We shall see that he was not only so related, but also to settlers of the very localities where he had a residence.

While, as has been said, the majority of these settlers, who came over in the ship "Phoenix" were Germans, and while, moreover, the name Fertig would [illegible] confirm the impression that it was a German surname--Fertig, as we know, being the German equivalent to the English ready, prepared, complete,--to a student of nomenclature it is evident that, if a surname at all in Germany, it must be derived from characteristics of the individuals, one of the most common modes of adoption of a surname.

That being the case, no common progenitor could be ascribed to all the members of families of this surname. It is interesting to note, in passing, that this name was, in fact, so little known, even [illegible] German-speaking population, that it was written Ferti, Ferte, Fertich, Fertigh, Fertich as well as Fertig in Pennsylvania

[illegible]

Surnames were not in common use until a comparatively recent period, and when a tiller of the soil, a mechanic, or landowner found it necessary to more clearly identify himself, he took the name that was nearest. The farmer, located near a well used that was a designation by the coining of a new surname, the miller became Muller, the mechanic took the name of his craft, the smith became Schmidt, the landowner identified himself by the addition of the name of his property.

Nicknames and pet names were used by the population to indicate given individuals, Hans Gross was merely big Hans, Michael Hertig was merely an indication of characteristics. Although, therefore, it would seem as if this name should be quite numerous in Germany, it is not

common there prior to the middle of the seventeenth century; in fact, it is not found at all in early records.

Native to the German Palatinate about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, prior to that date, as we shall see, it was of French origin, and written de la Marte, easily changed into Marti, Merte, and Mertin. This migration was not always influenced by religious motives, as traders were constantly passing from one country to another, and journeymen frequently settled in foreign countries. Long before the revocation of the edict of Nantes French refugees became so numerous on the borders that they were able to found several cities. Their descendants became thoroughly Germanized, and the German language was used everywhere.

hand, one would be apt to find a slight modification, in the way of elevation of parts of the German society, clearly showing the influence of sentiment in a new country.

It is illuminating that no writer on nomenclature, and there are hundreds, in any way whatever refers to Fertig as a surname; not even Professor August Friedrich Pott, in his voluminous work on Die Personennamen insbesondere die Familiennamen, who furnishes about one hundred thousand examples of surnames, and who devotes considerable space to "Personennamen nach Eigenschaften", pps.500-, as well as to "Namen auf -ig, wie Kurtig, Lustig, Witzig, Schmachtig, Gnädig, Heilig, [illegible], [illegible], &c.

We are, therefore, compelled to conclude that this surname is not of German origin, except as a corruption of a similar name; we shall see that the French family, de la Forte (Forti) was the progenitor of the German-American family, whose history will be given.

The surname la Ferte, also written in French annals Ferti and Fertey, and by the German neighbors on the borders Fertech, afterwards changed into Fertich, and finally Fertig, when on German soil, as we shall see further on, is derived from the Latin "Firmitas", fortress or a fortified place. In that sense it is applied to several French localities, e.g. la Ferte-Aleps (or la Ferte Alais), Firmitas Baldwini, afterwards Firmitas Adelaide, in the canton Seine-et-Oise; la Ferte-Bernard in the canton Sarthe; la Ferte Fresnel in Orne; la Ferte Gaucher in Seine-et-Marne; la Ferte Imbault in Loire; la Ferte Mace in Orne, etc.

In several of these localities one finds traces of owners of land of a very early date, who assumed a surname from, or were design-

ated as "de la Forte", one of the most common mode to assume a surname in all parts of the world. We are concerned, however, with only one of these families, which appeared in Normany and Brittany at a very early date, and from which descended a family that felt compelled to cross the border at the time of the evacuation of the Edict of Nantes, and which found in the Palatinate a branch.

As the French or German emigrants to England found it necessary to Anglicize their names, numerous examples of which will be found in the Denization Rolls or Naturalization Rolls of England and Ireland, Johannes Wasserberg became John Waterbury, Jean [illegible] was written John Boline, to mention only a few similar cases, in both of which the German and

French nativity, as well as late residences were duly mentioned in the Denization Rolls, so it was usual that the French settlers on Palatinate soil would find their names written with a German twist; Langelier became Langjaer, Langaer, and when transplanted on English soil Langgaer.

The la Ferte family originated in Normandy, and bore [illegible] arms:

[illegible]

The de la Ferte, [illegible] de la Ferte and [illegible] de la Ferte respectively in 1665, 1705 and 1715 bore [illegible] arms:

[illegible]

The name occurs in Normandy as early as 1100 . ., when one

[illegible] de l'Aître

de Montlandi in a charter as owning land which he leased to one Guillaume le Bonemi.

The first one of the name, from whom we have a continental descent in Wade- Clarke was

[illegible]

who married in 1[illegible] Isabelle Turgenito fille de Francois [illegible] de [illegible] qui fit un [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

only son of Francois de la Morte, and his wife, Marie Moinau, and born in 1540, by computation of his age at various periods, married, October 6, 1586, Jeanne Barbey, a daughter of Nicolas Pierre Barbey, sheriff of Havre de Grace, and sister of Pierre Barbey, ecuyer, Vicomte de Tocamp, Lieutenant-General of Montvilliers.

Jean Nicholas Barbey, a brother of Nicholas Pierre Barbey, was a sculptor of wood, of Saint Martin de Harfleur, and his carvings could be found in the churches of Grand and Petit Caux. Abbe Cochet, "Archeologue Normand", refers to him in his "Eglises de l'arrondissement d'Ivetot" as having rebuilt the pulpit in the

church of Notre Dame de Doublebec, destroyed by the Huguenots in 1562.

These Barbeys were children of Daudoin Barbey,son of Gilbert,and styled in official accounts,"noble homme Daudoin Barbey,bourgois de la ville d'Honfleur,paroisse de Saint-Martin", who had married,in 1496, "noble damoiselle Francoise de Buffuenil"of Honfleur,sister of Jean de Buffuenil, head of the Seigneurs de St.Vincent,Auberemare la Vallee,etc.

Daudoin had two brothers, Jean and a "discrete personne messire Antoine Barbey, maestre(priest)et official de Mgr.l'archevesque (archbishop)de Rouen. The surname was originally Abbelie, of Bearn and Normandy.

Pierre Barbey,mentioned on page 25, had with wife Suzanne le Worant, son Denis,a

"counseiller du Roi, maison et couronne de France, controleur en la chancellerie pres le Parliment de Rouen" (secretary to the king's council, and comptroller of the chancellor's office at the parliament of Rouen), which post he filled for twenty years. He was buried in St. Patric church, in Rouen, 1667, and his line continued for some generations; members of this branch were in the navy, of the college of advocats at the Parliament, etc.

Jean Barbey, brother of Beaudoin, ecuyer, of Nautol-la-Vallois, at Ivetot, bore the arms of the Barbeys:

De [illegible] d'or; au chef [illegible] d'azur, chargé de trois [illegible] d'or.

He married "noble damoiselle Mordyanne de Valortie, des Marquis de Valortie" and had, with other issue, son

Barbey

Jacques [redacted]cquyer, of the parish of Neugler-ville-sur-Roye, Viscounty of Argues, who married, in 1547, Anne le Roux du Mesneil-Sauvelle, sister of the Vicomte de Longuerle. The official account of the family now continues for several generations to one Jean Jacques Barbey, born at Calvados, near Caen, in Normandy, son of the deceased "fils de deffunct" Jean Barbey and Diane, his wife, who married, in 1642, by contract, Louise Dechamp, daughter of Guillaume Dechamp.

This Jean Barbey and his wife appear in Blieskasten, Rhine-Pfalz, in 1687, when he acquired land as Johan Jacob Barbey, an innkeeper. They had seven children, of which Johan Barbey, the youngest, born in Zweibrucken, March 9, 1691, married, June 11, 1725, Wilhelmina, daughter of Daniel Schomacher zu Bahn, occurs in landtransactions, and removed to Hettrich in 1726, where

their children, also seven in number, were born. Andreas, a second son, had a daughter, Katherine, who married an innkeeper by the name of Burger, of Landau, and had a son, Johann, who emigrated to Philadelphia, 1847, afterwards settling in Berks Co., Pa.; Margaret Barbey, a sister of Andreas, married in 1745 Christopher Metzel, and had two sons, Christopher and Peter Metzel, who emigrated to Philadelphia in 1769.

The oldest son of Johan Jacob Barbey, who died at Otterich, Rhine-Palts, 1765, Jacob Barbey, born in Weibrucken, Rhine-Palatinate, 1726, March 15, married, April 22, 1757, Lise Boeman, of Minden, and occurs in numerous records of Minden; had children, who continued the line.

Sources:

"L'an de grace mil cinq quatre vingt six, et le sixieme jour d'Octobre, apres la publication des trois bans de mariage entre noble Guillaume de la Ferte, fils de noble Francois de la Ferte et de dame Marie Leinau, ses pere et mere, d'une part, et damoiselle Jeanne Barbey, fille de noble Nicolas Pierre Barbey, sherif de Havre de Grace, et de dame Dianne Martin, ses pere et mere, d'autre part, sans aucun empechement civil ou canonique au susdit mariage, Je, soussigné, avec le consentement du dit cure de la susdit paroisse, ayant interrogé les susdits Guillaume et Marie en l'eglise paroissiale de Notre-Dame de St. Omer, ay reçu leur mutuel consentement, et ensuite ay celebré la Sainte-Messe ou leur ay donné la benediction nuptiale suivant les rites et ceremonies observes par Notre mere la Sainte Eglise, en presence de M. Jean Nicholas Barbey, Jean Leinau, qui ont signé avec les parties.

(In the year of grace, October 6th, 1506, after due publication of banns thrice, a marriage has been celebrated between Guillaume de la Verte, son of Francois de la Verte and Marie Leinau, his father and mother, and Jeanne Barbey, daughter of Nicolas Pierre Barbey, shiriff of Havre de Grac and Pianne Martin, her father and mother, there being no civil or canonical objections. The parties to this marriage, said Guillaume and Marie, have been duly interrogated, and their consent to this marriage obtained, in the church of Notre Dame, of St. Omer, mass being celebrated, or the nuptial benediction paid in accordance with the rites and ceremonies observed by Our Mother of said church, in the presence of Jean Nicholas Barbey, and Jean Leinau, who sign with the said parties.-Reg. Par. Notre Dame, St. Omer, (M).

After the birth of three of their children, Guillaume de la Morte and Jeanne Barbey, his wife, made a mutual will, Nov.2, 1601:

"Nous deux, Guillaume de la Morte et Jeanne Barbey, son épouse, [illegible] par cela comme notre héritiers, le survivant, nos enfants

"Guillaume, [illegible],

"Jacques, [illegible],

"Henri, [illegible]

et les autres [illegible] la future.

Le survivant doit hériter l'état pendant sa vie. [illegible] sa mort une division égale, excepté [illegible] la mort du survivant, le frère [illegible], Pierre Barbey, Vicomte de Necamp, doit recevoir une

pension annuelle de quatre vingt livres, et le soeur du mari, la veuve Marie Dulevant, la maison en Desvres.-Test. [illegible] .No.42.t.ii.179(H).

(We, Guillaume de la Forte, and Jean Barbey, his wife, hereby designate as our heirs, the survivor, and our children:

*Guillaume, aged 13,

*Jacques, aged 11,

*Henry, aged 1,

and such other children as we may have in the future.

The survivor is to inherit the whole estate for life; after death, an equal division to be made, exclusive of the furniture, and personal property. Pierre Barbey, Vicomte Decamp brother of the wife, is to have an annual pension of 25 livres, and the widow Marie Dulevant, sister of the husband, the house in Desvres).

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1. Guillaume, b. Jan. 3, 1[illegible], of whom presently,

2. Jacques, bapt. Nov. 14, 1[illegible], was taken in hand by his uncle, Pierre Barbey, Vicomte Fecamp, Lieutenant-General of Montvilliers and his wife, Suzanne de Morant, was sent to a military school, took part in the battle of Monts-le-Lo, with distinction, 16[illegible], and at the sieges of St. Jean-d'Angley, de Montauban, 16[illegible], Villane, 1630, where he in charge of his company charged [illegible] enemies. He served in the campaign in Flanders, 1646-[illegible], and was made a [illegible] in 16[illegible]. He was several times appointed ambassador to England, and died in 16[illegible].

3. Henri, born in Paris 1600, and baptized in St. [illegible], Dec. 11, 16[illegible], through the influence

of his maternal uncle, Vicomte Fecamp, also entered a military school, and took part in the siege of Rochelle, in 1628, 'with distinction', at the battles of Avesnes, Rocroy, and St. Nicolas, was made a prisoner in Valenciennes, 1656, encharged by the king, was engaged at [illegible], 1657, Gravelines, 1658, and did not end his military activity until the peace of the Pyrenees, 1659.

Henri Forte, received the marechal's baton in 1651, and died in 1691, having been enobled as Duc de la Saint-Hectaire et de la Forte, Nov. 1665. The line became extinct in 1785.

Guillaume de la Forte did not live to see the grratness of his younger sons, as he died in 1[illegible].

"Le huitieme juin mille six cents cinq fut enseveli Guillaume de la Ferte, ecuyer, age de soixante cinq ans ou environs, ayant recu les sacrements dans sa maladie" (On June 8, 1605 was buried Guillaume de la Ferte, esquire, aged 65 or thereabout, having received the sacraments during his illness). -Reg. Par. (V).

Jean Barbey de la Ferte, widow of Guillaume de la Ferte, of St. Omer, and Desvres, died shortly afterwards, as on Nov. 14, 1609:

"Guillaume de la Ferte (alias Fertech), age vingt ans ou a peu pres la, moi j'autorise Maitre Jean Jacques [illegible], a eglise, de me representer dans ma demande a l'[illegible] ma mere, Jeanne Barbey, veuve de feu Guillaume de la Ferte, decedee, et de faire tout ce qui serait necessaire. -Archives de Cambrai, .14, (VI)(, I, Guillaume de

la Ferte(alias Ferloch), aged 20 or thereabout, hereby authorize the notary Jean Jacques Rousseau, of Calais, to represent me in the division of the estate of my mother, Jeanne Farley, widow of the deceased Guillaume de la Ferte, and to do all that is necessary).

The word 'huguenot', used first during his father's lifetime, and then as a term of reproach for those who aimed at a reform of religion according to the pattern displayed by Calvin in his famous 'Institutio Christianae Religionis', and other pamphlets of 1543-4, had become less of an opprobium at this time. The Lutheran ideas, which had come into France by way of Metz and Meaux, for a short time prevailed at the court of Francis I., and of Antoine, king of Navarre, whose wife, Jeanne, early embraced the new religion. Their

to the New World, many settled in the forests of Ardennes, on the banks of the Meuse and Aisne, and here, at Beaumont, a few miles south of Sedan and Charleville, we find

IV. [illegible]

or Guillaume de la Porte (alias Portich) as he is styled in various instruments, bapt. at St. Omer, Pas-de-Calais, Jan. 10, [illegible], and born at Beavres, Jan. [illegible].

The people of Ardennes speak French with a twist, which explains the modification in regard to the surname, if one [illegible] that practically all [illegible] or [illegible] were made by scribes or clerks, and that even the great

landowners and nobles were unable to write their own names. A similar state of affairs exists today in England, where, for instance, the people of Lancashire and Devonshire speak a variation of English, which is exceedingly difficult to understand. To this can be ascribed the fact that surnames, even the most common, are written and, of course, pronounced, in many modifications. The Decomb family of London, for instance, is known in Lancashire as Deacome, in Devonshire as Dercombe, the Shellbridge of Lancashire become Smaride in Devonshire, Addaford in one is Baldiver in another, and so forth.

Guillaume Ferte married, May 4, 1610, Catherine Freneau, daughter of Pierre Freneau, of St. Barthelemi, Evêché de Paris, and sister of Pierre Freneau, who in his will, written in Latin, refers to his Natural sister, Catherine, married to Guillaume Ferte, de Beaumont, son of Guillaume

de la Porte et Desvres, deceased, and Jean Sarboy, his wife, deceased":

"In nomine Sancte et individue Trinitatis, Patris, et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. Ego, Petrus Fronaldi, [illegible] per Dei gratiam mente, licet aeger corpore et in mea bona memoria et mentis dispositione existens.

"Attendens et considerans quod michi est certius morte, nichil autem incertius hora mortis, nolens [illegible] intestatus, [illegible] volens [illegible] affectans [illegible] meis, [illegible] sui gratia, michi [illegible] ordinare, et saluti enime [illegible] providere [illegible] meo: [illegible] testamentum meum ultimum [illegible], [illegible] et dispositionem [illegible] meis [illegible] condo, [illegible] et ordine in modum qui sequitur et in forma.

"In primis et ante omnia animam meam

[illegible] omnipotenti Deo, beatæ Mariæ Virgini, piæ matri, beatissimo Petro et beato Paulo apostolis, totoque cœlestis curiæ exercitui. Peccavi enim valde et mea culpa mea culpa mea maxima culpa. Quocirca precor et obsecro beatam Mariam semperque Virginem, angelos archangelos cherubim et seraphim omnesque [illegible] sanctos et sanctas Dei ut intercedant pro me ad Dominum Deum meum.

Item volo, dolo, instituto et animo nolendi deliberatam premeditatam mortem meam, domum, quod non fuerit mihi [illegible] ....Item omnes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

de dix livres, et Jean Treneaud et Marguerite, sa femme, transferent à Guillaume de la Ferte (alias Fertich) et Catherine, son epouse, leur maison a Beaumont. Febr. 14, [illegible]-[illegible]ville, t. XIV. fo. 142(H).
(Guillaume Fertich and Catherine, his wife, transfer to Jean Treneaud, of Charleville, and Marguerite, his wife, an annuite of 10 livres, and Jean Treneaud and Marguerite, his wife, transfer to Guillaume de la Ferte (alias Fertich), and Catherine, his wife, their house and farm in Beaumont, Febr. 14, 1629).

[illegible]. Pierre, fils de dimanche de carême, apres [illegible], [illegible], fut baptisee [illegible] Ferte, fils de Guillaume de la Ferte, et Catherine Treneau, of whom presently,

3. Jeanne, bt. November 17, 1681, married, June 4, 1640, ~~Charles Henri Bris-~~ [illegible]

4. Jean, bt. Jan. 11, 1686, made his will in 1701, and died the same year;

i. Marguerite, bt. Dec. 10, 1649, married, November 5, 1668, Jules Decamp, who emigrated to Canada, and died in Montreal, 1719.

5. Henri, bt. Dec. [illegible] 1687, died an infant,

6. Henri, bt. August 22, 1651, died an infant,

8. Henri, bt. July 4, 1658, married, Febr. 7 1660, Louise Charpentier, and had two sons,

7. Guillaume, bt. Jan. 1, 1664, emigrated to Canada, and married, Nov. 22, 1688, at

Guillaume Perte emancipated his son, Pierre, when the latter reached the age of 25:

"L'an mil six cents quarante cinq, et le quatre jour d'octobre, auroit comparu M. Guillaume Perte, le [illegible], aciste de Jean [illegible], son procureur. Lequel, considerant que Pierre Perte, son fils ayne, age de vingt cinq ans, [illegible] et administrer ses affaires [illegible] libre, l'a mis et [illegible] et consent qu'il [illegible] dont toute personne libre [illegible]. Lequel led. Pierre, fils, l'[illegible], le chapeau a la main, [illegible] conserver toujours pour luy [illegible]. Et pour rendre la [illegible] les [illegible] parties [illegible] notre registre - [illegible] .1757 [illegible].

(On October 4, in the year 1645, appeared M. Guillaume Forte, of Beaumont, assisted by his notary, Jean [illegible].

Considering that his [illegible] son, Pierre Forte, aged 25, has reached an age to attend to his own affairs without interference, said Guillaume hereby [illegible] the said Pierre outside his paternal influence [illegible], and consents that he may act [illegible] to do. [illegible] son, Pierre Forte, [illegible] thanks, and with his hat in his hand, [illegible] for his father [illegible]. [illegible] this [illegible], [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Forte died in 16[illegible], and Guillaume Forte married, secondly, in 1646:

[illegible] trente cinq

von hier(Frankenthal) erklart:am 8 Febr dieses Jahre ist mein Vater der hier wohnhaft gewesene Gastwirth Jacob Adams..verstorben...Meiner Mutter,Augusta Adams, geb. Frees,welche vor zwei Monaten gestorben ist.. Zwei Kinder...ich,der Erschiene, am Marz 5 1710 geboren...Mein Bruder Johann Heinrich Adams,am 13 Febr.1711 geboren. Dieser ist seit mehreren Jahren verschollen, und es ist nicht bekannt ob er noch lebt(the latter has been lost sight of for several years,and it is not known if he still lives).."

Johan Heinrich Adams,and Hans Fries came in the ship "Samuel",of London,Hugh Percy, master, from Rotterdam, last from Deal,Aug.17, 1733, to Pennsylvania.

Anthony Adams,of Frankenthal,married May 11,1731,in Hallen,Elsa Knubel,daughter of

Abraham Funkel, of Halle, was a potter of Hochst near Mainz, with Ringler, sold his property in Frankenthal in 1740, when his children are mentioned, and emigrated in the snow 'Molly', John Cranch, master, from Rotterdam, last from Deal, Oct. 26, 1741, settling in Albany township, Philadelphia (now [illegible]), [illegible] his [illegible], [illegible], came to Schuylkill county, and Anthony, an older brother, came to Mannheim, on Briar Creek, Northumberland (now Columbia) county.

[illegible]:

[illegible]
Urkunden, 450; Copialbuch, Bl. 44;
Kunst register d. Botchers, Leipzig,
Stadtarchiv, C. Akten, Bl. [illegible].147.1;
[illegible]; Urkunden, [illegible]; 763/2;
Akten, Bl. ccciv.10, [illegible]
Gerichtsprotokolle, [illegible]
Urkunden, No. [illegible], Orig. Berg. Freiheiten
Samml. 116/91 [illegible]; Stadtarchiv, C.
Akten, Bl. vii, 49/162 [illegible]; Urkunden
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

"Dans l'affaire de l'etat de noble homme, Guillaume Ferte, decede, se presentent la veuve [redacted] Ferte, nee Pabst, et leur enfants, Pierre Ferte, Jean Ferte, Henri Ferte, Guillaume Ferte, et Jeanne Brisset, nee Ferte Tous deux sont residant a Beaumont, et connus personnel au juge.

"La veuve du decede Guillaume Ferte Carolina Ferte, etait son epouse seconde. Il mourut a Beaumont le 2me nov.1668, laissant comme ses heretiers la veuve nomme et les cinq enfants nommes, nes dan son premier mariage avec Catherine Freneau. Il n'y a pas des autres heretiers. Le decede ne laissait pas un testament. Il n'y a pas de preuve regardant la disposition de la proprieté. -Arch.Dept.B.76(M).

(In the estate of the deceased Guil-

laume Forte, appears the widow, Carolina Forte, born Pabst, and their children Pierre Forte, Jean Forte, Henri Forte, Guillaume Forte, and Jeanne Brisset, born Forte, all residing in Beaumont, and all personally known to the judge.

"The widow of the deceased Guillaume Forte, Carolina Forte, was his second wife. He died at Beaumont, Nov. 2, 1668, leaving as his heirs said widow, and the said five children, born in his first marriage with Catherine Freneau. There are no other heirs. The deceased left no will. There is no process pending for the distribution of said property).

Carolina Pabst was buried Sept. 11, 1669, one year later.

[illegible]

or Peter Fertig, as we shall find his name written, was baptized "le 3e dimanche du carême, après vespres, 11 mars, 1620, "as 'fils de Guillaume de la Porte et Catherine Preneau", of Beaumont.

He was emancipated by his father when twenty-five years of age, on October 4, 1645. It is of some slight interest to note that the notary, employed by his father on this occasion was named Jean Devecmont, or Vaucelle, who was enobled by king Philippe III. with the title de Vecquemont (Nob. des Pays Bas, ii.416; Didier, iii,34). His son, Jean, was a resident of Antwerp; a nephew, Jean Joseph Vecquemans, was mayor of Antwerp, and created Baron Vecquemont, 1607, April 21 (ii.602).

Charles de Vaucelle, elder brother of Jean de Vaucelle de Vecquemont, Sr., was captain of a cavalry-regiment, and married a daughter of the governor of Noirmoutiers (Ib.266). Their son, Charles, commendant of the nobility of Poitou, married a daughter of the treasurer of France, Philippe le Peultre, and their son, Pierre-Philippe, captain of carabiniers, chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, had with Anne Olivier, his wife, with other sons, one Pierre André Rene, captain of carabiniers, father of Pierre André, Comte de Vaucelles, officer of the carabinier, who was compelled to emigrate after the Revolution to Wilmington, Delaware.

Pierre Perte married, Febr. 17, 1660, by contract, Alice Paul, daughter of Jean Paul,

"Laichant tous presents et advenir que au l'hotel de ville de Charleville, le 17me jour du mois de Fevrier, mil six cents soixante six, pardevant moi notaire royal soubsigne et tesmoings soubsnommes, ont este presents et personnellement establis avoir est:

" Jean Paul, de Beaumont, au nom de son fille Alice Paul, d'une part. Et Pierre Forte, de Beaumont, aussi pour lui et les siens quelconques, d'autre part.

"Dict a este par les susdictes parties avoir este traicte mariage par paroles de future, entre ledict Forte, d'une part, et damoiselle Alice Paul, fille legitime dudict Jean Paul, escuyer, et d'elle, d'autre part. Au traite de [illegible]ccord duquel mariage par les parents et

dicte Paul, espouse future, pourra eslire celui de ses enfants du present mariage qu'ell verra etre habile a succeder et recueillir la moite des biens. Et en daffault que lesdicts espoux future decedassent sans faire eslection, succedere l'aisne a la dicte moiete qui se trouvera habile.

Item, si du present mariage ne y a que filles et que d'autre mariage dudict Verte, espoux future, il y est enfants masclos habiles a succeder, succederont a la dicte moiete des biens, et la dille aymee dudict premier mariage aura sur ledicts biens du pere et de la mere tel et semblable dot que la dicte Paul aura porte en ladicte maison de Verte et les autres doctees selon la faculte desdicts biens. Et ou il n'y aurait que filles du premier ny du

(" Witness, these present having arrived at hotel de ville, Charleville, Febr. 17, 1666, by the undersigned royal notary, and subscribing witnesses, present:

'Jean Paul, of Beaumont, in the interest of his daughter, Alice Paul. Pierre Forte, of Beaumont, for himself. Said parties intending to contract a marriage between the said Forte, and demoiselle Alice Paul, daughter of the said Jean Paul, esquire, the following agreement has been made.

'Said Forte takes the said Paul for his wife, and said Paul takes the said Forte for her husband.

'Male issue of this marriage to inherit the goods of the said Forte. In default of male issue said Paul may select any issue of the marriage for inheritance...

'It death of said Forte before said Paul,

without issue, a sum of 300 livres, and at death of said Paul before said Perte without issue a sum of 200 livres to go to the survivor out of the estate.

"In the presence of Michel Paul brother of said Elias, and Jeanne Brisset, sister of the said Pierre Perte.").

Whether Pierre Perte had become imbued with the new spirit of religious liberty, or not, and if so enjoyed considerable liberty, until the fall of New Rochelle and the subsequent revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, gave cause to a persistent persecution, in which frequently members of the same family took active part, is not known. He and his family are simply lost sight of in the Ardennes. The re-appear, however, shortly afterwards among the French emigrees of the Palatinate.

The proximity to Germany had caused

[illegible]

[illegible]

Rhine Palatinate, e.g. the Adams, Pauls, Pabst, Pihns, etc.

Pierre Perte, evidently, came to Frankenthal, in the Rhinish Palatinate, some time before the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. At the time of his sister, Jeanne Brisset's, death in 1687, without issue, a widow, he was, with his brothers, her nearest heir in the division of her estate.

The surname had now become Germanized, when written by official scribes, and on Sept. 6, 1693, we find

In Betreff des Nachlasses des am 24 Aug. 1693 dahier verlebten Peter Pertig, von Frankenthal, wird auf Grund vorgelegter Urkunden und erfolgter eidesstattlicher Versicherung bescheinigt, dass als feststehend angenommen

[illegible] kann, [illegible] derselbe eine [illegible]
Verfügung nicht hat treffen [illegible], und [illegible]
[illegible] Witwe, [illegible] Curtis, geb. [illegible], und
[illegible] Vater, [illegible] erwerben:

1. Johannes Curtis, geb. 1667, zu [illegible],
2. [illegible], [illegible] Johannes Curtis, zu [illegible],
3. [illegible] Curtis, geb. 1671, zu [illegible],
4. [illegible] Curtis, zu [illegible],

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible], and their four children:

1. Johannes Hertig, born in [illegible], of Frankenthal,

2. Else, wife of Johannes [illegible], of [illegible],

3. [illegible] Hertig, born in [illegible], of [illegible],

4. [illegible] Hertig, of [illegible] -Königl. Amtsgericht, [illegible].

[illegible] had, as we have seen, married Alice [illegible] equivalents were Peter and Else), and had issue:

1. Jean Herte, [illegible], [illegible], 1667, of whom presently under Johannes Hertig,

2. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 1686 Johannes Kleist, of [illegible].

[illegible] Johannes Kleist [illegible] Kleist, geb. Hertig, [illegible] Hertig zu Frankenthal [illegible], Peter Kleist; Louisa Hertig, geb. [illegible], und Johannes Hertig sind

dabei gewesen.-Kirchenbucher(M)
(baptized in the house of Peter
Fertig of Frankenthal, i.e. the
father of the wife, the little
son, Peter Kleist. Johannes Kleist
and his wife, Alse(Alice)Kleist,
born Fertig, parents. Witnesses pres-
ent: Louisa Fertig, born Charpentier,
(i.e. Henri Fertig's widow, Louise
Charpentier), and Johannes Fertig,
brother of Pierre(Peter).

Members of the Kleist fa-
mily emigrated to Pennsylvania; in
the 'Phoenix', Sept. 1[illegible], 17[illegible] came Hans
George Kleitz; in 'Duke of Wirtem-
berg', Oct. [illegible], 17[illegible], came Johannes Kleitz.
Each came from Kenkle ter; both settled
in Frederick Co., Va. later on.

nem Neffe Adam Hertig zu Heides-
heim, und zwar schlechtfrei.-Ib.
Bl. [illegible]-(?).(In the name...
to my heirs I declare and appoint
my nephews, Adam, Abraham, Johannes
and Jacobus Hertig, sons of my bro-
ther, Johannes Hertig, and his wife,
Johanna [illegible]. The inheritance
of my nephew, Peter Kleist, and Alice
([illegible]) Kleist, born Herte (his mother)
is to be at their free disposal.

To the poor of Beaumont, where
I was born, [illegible]. My house at Speyer
is to go to my nephew, Adam Hertig, of
[illegible], [illegible] without costs or debts).

The eldest son of Pierre Herte (Peter Hertig)
and Alice Paul (Else Paul), his wife, of Beaumont, and
Frankenthal in the Rhine Palatinate,

Concordia Fertig, sämmtlich hier([illegible]) wohnhaft, erklären, [illegible] Dec. [illegible], 1765:

'Am [illegible] nov. 1765 ist in Speyer, seinem Wohnsitze, der Gutsbesitzer Abraham Fertig, gestorben. Er hat als gesetzlich zur Erbschaft berufen hinterlassen, und, die Erschienen, seine eheliche Frau, Sarah Fertig, geb. Klein, seine vollbürtigen Geschwister, der Gutsbesitzer Abraham Fertig, Johannes Fertig, Jacobus Fertig und Concordia Fertig, sämmtlich in Speyer wohnhaft.

'Wir beantragen uns einen gemeinschaftlichen Erbschein zu ertheilen und diesen den mitgeschiedenen Abraham Fertig auszuhändigen.-

[illegible]

(The [illegible] proprietor, Abraham Fertig, [illegible] Sarah Fertig, born Klein, widow of the landed

proprietor, Abraham Fertig, of Seiles-
heim, Johannes Fertig, Jacobus Fertig,
and Concordia Fertig, all residing at
Speyer, and all present, Dec. 9, 1765, de-
clares:

"The [illegible], [illegible]
Fertig died at his home in Speyer, Nov.
3, 1765, leaving as his legal heirs, the
said widow, [illegible] Fertig, born Klein, and
his brothers and sister, here present:
the landed proprietor, Abraham Fertig,
Johannes Fertig, Jacobus Fertig, and Con-
cordia Fertig, all residing in Speyer.

'[illegible] of administra-
tion, to be given to the said Abraham Fer-
tig.'

The [illegible], [illegible] Fertig, did
not appear at the division, as he was then
'across the seas.'

i. Michael, bt. Febr. 11, 1735, emigrated prior to 1765 to Pennsylvania, and settled first in Nikeland township, Chester Co., where he paid taxes in 1765 as Mich'l Verti.

The name of the ship is not known, but there were several men, of this time, whose baptismal names were Michael, and who did not write their names in the ship-list, or when taking the oath of allegiance. Frequently these names were incorrectly written.

Michael Vertig, tailor, paid taxes for 27 acres of land

in Colebrook, Co.Berks, in
1767, [illegible],1774, of [illegible]
[illegible],1778, [illegible]
[illegible],1779, [illegible]
[illegible],1780, [illegible]
[illegible],1781, [illegible]
[illegible],1782, [illegible]
[illegible],1783, [illegible]
[illegible],1784, [illegible]
[illegible],1785, [illegible]
[illegible],1786, [illegible]
[illegible],1787, [illegible]
[illegible],1788, [illegible]
[illegible],1789, [illegible]
[illegible],1790, [illegible]
[illegible],1791, [illegible]
[illegible],1792, [illegible]
[illegible],1793, [illegible]
[illegible],1794, [illegible]
[illegible],1795, [illegible]
[illegible],1796, [illegible]
[illegible],1797, [illegible]

ii. Abraham, bt. March 9,17[illegible], married Sarah Hunter, was [illegible] as a landowner, 17[illegible] in Dover. Line extinct in 180[illegible].

iii. J[illegible], bt. Nov.7,17[illegible], was a bachelor, and tailor, of Dover, who occupied land formerly in the possession of Michael Hertig, [illegible] brother of petitioner, Sept.7,17[illegible]. Died in 17[illegible], property divided among Abraham and Jacob Hertig, and Concordia Bongenecker, 'brothers and sister.'

iv. Jacob, b. Oct.11,17[illegible], died unmarried May 1,1796.

to be my wife, I.e. Luber, daughter

On Sept.4,1792, Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia co.granted to John Hertig, of Chester co.,farmer, for $204.15 acres land in Vincent, adjoining land of Henry Brownback,Jr.,Henry Bauscher,Abraham and Jacob [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible].

On May 3,1794,Henry Houpt of Vincent and Mary,his wife, sold to John Hertick,of Vincent land there.

On March 7,1808,Henry Houbt of Coventry,and Margaret, sold to John Hertig of Vincent land there.

On Aug.4,1813, John Hertig of Vincent,Gentleman, sold to his son,Jacob Hertig, Clockmaker,in consideration of Rent and $771.17.6 the plantation in Vincent of 117 acres, part of grant from Thomas Willing,Sept.4,1792.

(Deeds,[illegible].K2.B3.J 197).

On Aug.4,1813,John Fertig of Vincent granted to son in law John Beerbower, 70 acres of land in Vincent.(Ib.169).

See also p.201.B5.370.B5 320.

John Fertig of Coventry made his will [illegible] and administration was granted Febr.28,1831 to Peter Brownback.Inventory $4249.20 (included a lot of German Books 3/50).

"....head and footstones to be put up...bond to my son Jacob Fertig for the use of my grandson John Fertig Aughy,of Aug.4,1813, $100. to be delivered to the said John Fertig Aughy. Bond by son Jacob and John Beerbower for use of son John Fertig,of Aug.4,1814,for $150.to be delivered to said John Fertig. Bond by the same for use of son Adam Fertig,of Aug.4,1815,for $150.to

the heirs of said Adam Fertig, deceased; bonds by the same for use of Peter Fertig, of Aug. 4, 1817, of $150. to son Peter; do. for use of son Abraham to said Abraham; do. by son Jacob for use of daughter Elizabeth Beerbower to be delivered to her; do. by John Beerbower for use of my son Jacob Fertig, now deceased, to be divided in six shares to grandson John F. Aughy, son John, heirs of son Adam, son Peter, son Abraham, heirs of daughter Elizabeth Beerbower, deceased; 1/6th [illegible] grandson J. F. Aughy, son John, heirs of Adam, son Peter, son Abraham, heirs of daughter Elizabeth, each one sixth.

'Peter Brownback executor.

George Christman,

John Rhodewalt.

"In Memory of [illegible]

who was born in Europe the 24 of Nobr. in the year of Our Lord 1736. He came to America in the year 1754 and departed this life the 18 of Jan. A.D. 1831 aged 94 years 10 months 11 days."

"Hier ruhen die Gebeine von der verstorbenen [illegible] die wurde gebohren den 17ten Oct. 1779 von Adam Wihm und seinen Ehefrau Margaretha in Deutschland in dem Dorf Scholbrunn und Grafschafft Wertheim. War in America im Jahr 1754, Verheiradete sich mit Johannes Bertig im October 1762 und starb den 4ten Juli 1812 in einem Alter von 78 Jahr 3 monat und 17 Tage."

* *

1. Peter,b.1766, married Elizabeth Lowman,
and died Jan.19,1842,ae.76.4.19;
she died March 16,1844,ae.75.8.12.

4. Letters of administration were
granted to Henry Mertig,Jan.21,1842.
(file 10881).

2. John,b.1768,

3. Adam, b.1770, to Union Co.

4. Abraham,b.1771,of whom pr sently,

5. Jacob,b.[illegible],1778,died Oct.12,1835;Let-
ters of administration granted after
Jacob Mertig,of Shrewsbury,innkeeper,
to Rebecca Mertig,Oct.27,1835(file 7300)
Will July 15,1833(15.5):wife Rebecca
all my "estate real and personal."

6. Elizabeth,b.1776,m.John Beerbower,b.March 10,
1779,died Oct.20,1850.

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